## Exhibit B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
EIS, INC.,
Plaintiff,  v. CIVIL ACTION NO. ) 19-1227-GBW  WOW TECH INTERNATIONAL GMBH,  WOW TECH USA, LTD., WOW TECH CANADA, LTD., and NOVOLUTO GMBH, )
Defendant.
Wilmington, Delaware
Tuesday, September 5, 2023 Pretrial Conference
BEFORE: HONORABLE GREGORY B. WILLIAMS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
Michele L. Rolfe, RPR, CRR

Case 1:21-cv-01015-3LH Document 356-2 Filed 09/19/23 Page 3 of 4 PageID #: 86 21 APPEARANCES: MR. STUHLMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Grea 2 2 Stuhlman from Chipman Brown Cicero & Cole on behalf of WOW MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP 3 BY: CAMERON CLARK, ESQ. Tech. With me today at counsel table is Tammy Terry, Califf 4 Cooper, Lisa Margonis and Gopal Gannamraj from Osha Bergman 5 **PAUL HASTINGS LLP** 5 in Houston. BY: ALLAN M. SOOBERT, ESQ. PHILLIP W. CITROEN, ESQ. CHETAN BANSAL, ESQ. 6 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 7 JAMES RAZICK, ÉSQ All right. So we have a number of things to get 7 DAVID VALENTE, ESQ. 8 8 through today, so I'm going to start with the motions in **Counsel for Plaintiff** 9 9 limine. 10 CHIPMAN BROWN CICERO & COLE, LLP BY: GREGORY STUHLMAN, ESO. We're going to first start with EIS's motion in 10 11 11 limine. 12 OSHA BERGMAN WANTABE & BURTON 12 With respect to the Motion in Limine No. 1, EIS BY: TAMMY J. DUNN, ESQ. 13 CALIFF COOPER, ÉSQ. 13 moving to preclude WOW Tech, its lawyers and witnesses from 14 LISA MARGONIŚ, ESQ. **Counsel for Defendants** arguing, opining or presenting evidence relating --14 15 regarding the story of the reported invention of WOW Tech's 15 16 Womanizer devices, the invention story, we'll deal with that 16 17 17 one first. 18 18 With respect to EIS's Motion in Limine No. 1, 19 the Court denies EIS's Motion in Limine No. 1 without 19 20 20 prejudice as premature. At this time exclusion based on 21 21 potential hearsay is premature, whether this evidence is 22 inadmissible hearsay will depend upon the precise testimony 22 23 offered at trial, the context and purpose for which it is 23 24 offered and the foundation laid for it. 24 25 25 Although WOW Tech will not be allowed to insert an admissible hearsay on unauthenticated documents into the

2 PROCEEDINGS 3 4

(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following pretrial conference was held beginning at 1:00 p.m.) THE COURT: Good afternoon. You may be seated. All right. We're here for a pretrial conference in EIS versus IntiHealth. Let's have counsel put

appearances on the record.

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MR. BLUMENFELD: Thank you, Your Honor. Jack Blumenfeld for EIS. With me at counsel table form Paul Hastings is Allan Soobert, Phillip Citroen and Rita Roberts. Behind them James Razick, Chetan Bansal, David Valente, Kevin Stewart. And in the first row, Naveen Modi and Chad Pederman.

And before we start, we have been talking the last two days about some of the issues, and I think we've now resolved the bifurcation order of proof issue: that the defendants have agreed to withdraw their bifurcation of inequitable conduct motion and to agree with us that we'll go first. So I think those -- Mr. Stuhlman can correct me if I'm wrong, but I think those issues have been resolved and taken off your plate.

24 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Great. MR. BLUMENFELD: Thanks. 25

evidentiary record, determining how particular documents are

being used without the context and benefit of trial is

4 difficult to determine.

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Accordingly, EIS Motion in Limine No. 1 is denied as premature without prejudice to raise a timely objection at trial.

Moving on to EIS's Motion in Limine No. 2 concerning evidence and references to the results of the inter partes reviews of the '851, '061 and '097 patents.

EIS seeks to preclude WOW Tech and its lawyers and witnesses from arguing, opining or presenting evidence regarding the results of the inter partes reviews of the '851, '061 and the '097 patents under Federal Rule of Evidence 402 as irrelevant, contending -- because different invalidity grounds than those at issue in the case were presented there and different rules and procedures govern those IPRs.

Having reviewed the parties' submissions on EIS's Motion in Limine No. 2, the Court denies EIS's Motion in Limine No. 2, evidence and references to the results of inter partes reviews of the '851, '061 and '097 patents are directly relevant to WOW Tech's claims and defenses regarding, among other things, EIS's IP Webinar and utility patent neutral evaluation based on unfair competition

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1 number of times witnesses have to go up and down. 2

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Both sides agree that a witness will be called once?

MR. BLUMENFELD: Your Honor, I believe we've agreed to that on fact witnesses.

On expert witnesses, I think it may be different because different issues that come up at different times.

THE COURT: Understood, okay.

9 All right. As long as you guys agree, you'll 10 let me know. If there's any disputes, you'll let me know.

So here, just to clarify the trial procedure, what's going to happen is all claims and defenses are going to be presented to the jury during trial, so the jury is going to get the patent claims, the Walker Process claims and the inequitable conduct claims in an adversary capacity.

Following the conclusion of the jury trial, the Court will have the parties submit briefing related to the inequitable conduct claim and hold a post-trial hearing on the issue at a later date.

And then the Court will issue a bench opinion, including its finding of facts and conclusions of law to resolve the inequitable conduct claim.

All right. Moving on to the next disputed -- or issue that I need to address, and that's in paragraph 113 concerning the parties' request to have potential jurors

1 complete questionnaires prior to voir dire in order to preserve juror's privacy. So I went through those questions that are proposed in that section, and many of them are duplicative of questions in the proposed voir dire. And so the way that -- or I've included many of them in the requested -- in the voir dire.

So with respect to questions 1 and 2, I'm -well, first, I'm not going to give jurors a questionnaire prior to the voir dire. I'm going to incorporate most of those questions into the voir dire.

But with respect to questions 1 and 2, I'm not going to ask those questions during the voir dire. I think they are incorporated in large part in some of the subsequent questions that aren't as explicit. But when we take -- after we go through the voir dire and do follow-up questioning in the jury room, you'll be able to ask those questions, if you like, during that where we have some privacy. It's just the Court, the attorneys and the one potential juror at a time.

20 So I'm going to follow my normal process during voir dire in the sense of having the jurors -- asking the 21 22 questions to the jurors, having them circle the questions 23 that they answer "yes" to and raise their hands, I recognize 24 them. To the extent that none of them -- to the extent that 25 they don't answer "yes" to any questions, then we'll start

by putting those folks in the juror box. And then the ones that answer "yes" to any questions, we'll bring them back for follow-up questioning.

And after we go through the voir dire, if you think that even the ones that we sit that haven't answered "yes" to any questions, you want to answer, ask them, give them the opportunity to ask those questions one and two, and I'll consider bringing them back to the jury room as well to give you an opportunity to ask those questions. But I think they are captured by some of the later questions enough.

So once I finish -- we'll see that again when we 12 go through the voir dire.

The next dispute was paragraph 118, the additional claim construction. EIS is requesting the Court to engage in additional claim construction of the term "nozzle effect," as used in Claim 1 of the '851 patent. The Court rejects EIS's request for an additional claim construction of the term "nozzle effect" as used in Claim 1 of the '851 patent. There's no genuine dispute of claim scope that would trigger the Court's duty under 02 Micro. Rather, EIS appears to be attempting to recycle its previously rejected claim construction argument that the claims of the '851 patent require a narrowed cross section between the first and second chambers to generate the claimed nozzle effect. That argument was previously

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rejected, as the Court found the claims do not require a narrow cross section between the first and second chambers.

3 Moving on to the next dispute, paragraph 120. 4 EIS proposes that if a party intends to seek the sealing of 5 the courtroom based on the presentation of its own or third 6 parties' highly confidential, attorneys' eyes only during 7 opening statements shall inform the party by 2:00 p.m., two 8 calendar days before opening statements. WOW Tech proposed 9 three calendar days. The Court is going to accept EIS's 10 proposal of two days as it most closely aligns with the 11 Court's dispute resolution policy for objections.

With respect to paragraph -- the next dispute, paragraph 122 about case narrowing. Have the parties reached any further agreement with respect to case narrowing?

16 MR. VALENTE: No, Your Honor, we have not 17 reached a further agreement on that.

THE COURT: Okay. EIS proposes that WOW Tech should identify no more than nine patent claims to be tried, and in response, EIS will elect no more than 25 prior art based invalidity arguments. WOW Tech's argues that EIS's proposal is untenable because EIS brought five counts seeking declaratory judgment of noninfringement of each of the five asserted patents in this case; meaning that WOW Tech has to defend on all five asserted patents unless EIS